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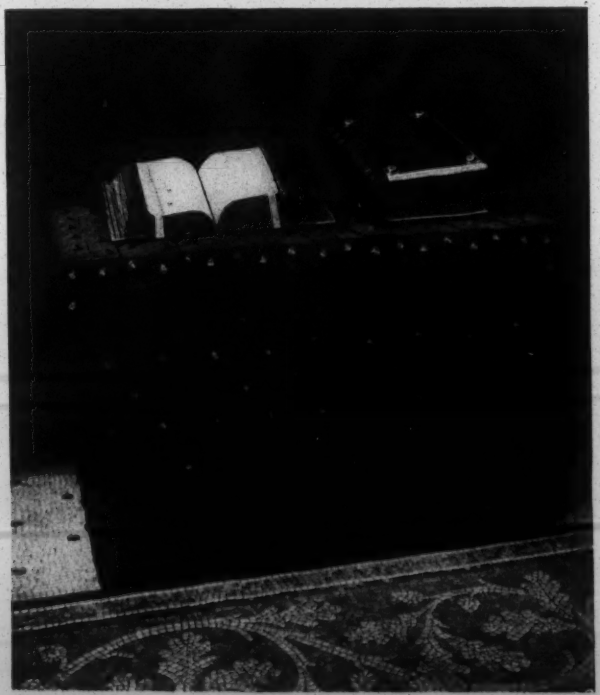
Contents for Week of April 8, 1929. Vol. VIII. No. 7.

1. Soon the Census Man Will Come Rapping at Your Door.
2. The West Coast of Mexico.
3. The Geography of The City of the Vatican.
4. Congress Accepts Samoan Islands, Which Have Been Under the American Flag 29 Years.
5. Friedrichshafen, the Zeppelin Nest.



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THE DOMESDAY BOOK, WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR'S CENSUS OF ENGLAND IN 1086

(See Bulletin No. 1)

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Soon the Census Man Will Come Rapping at Your Door

ONE OF the first bills on the calendar of the special session of Congress which will assemble April 15 is the legislation to provide for the 1930 census. Congress has been asked to authorize the employment of an army of census takers.

The Census Bureau has been busy preparing for the vast task of counting noses in the United States. Of course a modern census is much more than a counting of about 124,000,000 noses. There is a very great difference between the first famous census recorded in the Bible and the census to be taken in the United States beginning next fall.

Moses and Aaron Were Biblical Census Takers

"Take ye the sum of all the congregation of the children of Israel, after their families, by the house of their fathers, with the number of their names every male by their polls; from twenty years old and upward, all that are able to go forth to war in Israel."

Thus spoke the Lord to Moses, and Moses, with Aaron's assistance, collected the figures for the first census report, which may be found in practically every home and hotel room. It is appropriately entitled "Numbers," the fourth book of the Bible.

By its breadth of scope the census William of Normandy ordered for his new kingdom of England resembles modern surveys. He commanded his minions in 1085 A.D. to record every lord and peasant, every acre, every ox, every mill, every manor, every weir and every plough, the value thereof and (this is forward looking) the natural resources, woods, fields, and streams capable of development and revenue. The report to William the Conqueror became the Domesday Book, unreadable to-day except by scholars, yet protected in the Public Record Office at London as one of the most precious possessions of England.

United States Has Built up Largest Statistical Office in the World

The United States, although a newcomer in the ranks of civilization, was one of the first nations to establish the modern periodic census. Sweden took the lead before our first census in 1790, but England, France and Prussia did not see the necessity of regular counting of noses until ten or twenty years later. Russia took no census until 1897. So, with an early start, the United States has built up, in the Census Bureau, the largest statistical office in the world.

Deeply religious settlers of America nearly upset our first census when they harkened back to another less fortunate Bible census. "Satan stood up against Israel," the patriarchs pointed out to the marshals, "and provoked David to number Israel from Beersheba even to Dan." What happened? "God was displeased; therefore he smote Israel. The Lord sent pestilence upon Israel; and there fell of Israel 70,000 men."

Fears that our first census would bring similar destruction upon the nation did not materialize, so the marshals delivered their reports to President Washington within nine months for all the original States except Vermont, Rhode Island and South Carolina. Vermont and Rhode Island entered the Union late. The marshal of South Carolina found workers scarce at one dollar per 150 heads counted.

To-day a visitor at the Census Bureau may see the names of famous Americans and the answers given to the census takers' simple questionnaires. John Hancock's

© *Donald McLeish*

ST. PETER'S, IN THE CITY OF THE VATICAN, IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST CHURCH

The first St. Peter's was founded by the Emperor Constantine. The present majestic edifice owes much of its splendor to Michael Angelo and to Raphael, who were engaged in its construction and decoration. The facade is surmounted by a balustrade with statues of Christ and the Apostles. The piazza in front is flanked by huge colonnades, each of which contains four series of Doric columns (See Bulletin No. 3).

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The West Coast of Mexico

WHEN one thinks of the development of the west coast of the United States, its large population, its agriculture and industry, the question arises, "What about the west coast of Mexico?"

More than a boundary line separates the two sections of North America's Pacific shore. The geography of the Mexican stretch is quite different from that of the neighboring California region. News of uprisings and sieges, bridges wrecked and tracks destroyed, arouses new interest in the state of the southern Republic that face west.

A narrow coastal plain, varying in width from 130 miles to a few yards, extends from the United States border at the mouth of the Colorado River as far as the Guatemala boundary. This distance of almost 4,000 miles is half again as long as the Pacific coast of the United States.

The Source of Winter Tomatoes for the United States

Roughly halfway between the Arizona line and Central America the mountains touch the sea at Cape Corrientes in the State of Jalisco. Here the coastal plain narrows to its minimum width, gradually widening toward the south, but never again attaining the breadth reached north of the cape. The northern plain, including the entire eastern shore of the Gulf of California and extending south as far as Cape Corrientes, is the most fertile portion of the Mexican west coast.

Development of the wealth of this region began less than twenty years ago with the building of a railway from Nogales on the American border to Tepic, capital of the State of Nayarit. The Mexican Government has recently extended this line over the mountains to Guadalajara, where it connects with lines to Mexico City and the east coast. This line gives a direct rail communication along the Pacific coast from Mexico City to Los Angeles and San Francisco, a considerably shorter route than was before available.

Along such a slender artery of commerce products of the Pacific coastal plain are shipped to California, bananas from the extreme south, and large quantities of tomatoes and winter vegetables for consumption in American cities. The Mexican commodities usually reach the markets well in advance of goods from the southern United States.

Mines Date Back to Era Before Columbus

The northernmost Mexican State of Sonora is one of the world's great mining regions. Its gold and silver mines were worked by Indians before the coming of Spanish conquerors. In addition there are extensive deposits of lead, iron, and copper. Sonora has also famous cattle ranches. The chief seaport of the State is Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, about 300 miles south of the United States border.

South of Cape Corrientes the coastal plain is a mere narrow strip of green, widening at the mouths of short rivers which run from the mountains to the sea. No railroad parallels the shore, and, with some few exceptions such as Mazatlan, the towns are small and can be reached only by steamer. There is little change in

family consisted of two "free white males of 16 and upwards," three white females, seven other persons (servants no doubt) and no slaves. Progress in seventy years presents a contrast with data for Abraham Lincoln collected in 1860: "age, 51, married, lawyer, value of real estate $5,000—personal estate $12,000, Kentucky, place of birth."

Census Bureau Records New Americans Born Every Twenty Seconds

The final printed report of the United States' first census in 1790 filled 56 pages in a book 8 by 5 inches, cost $44,377.28, and put the population at 3,893,635, of which 694,280 were slaves. In 1920 the census report filled 14 volumes, containing 12,496 pages, 12 by 9 inches, cost $23,000,000, and put the population of the nation at 105,710,620.

From one census every ten years the Census Bureau has increased to 104 censuses, in addition to many special surveys such as that made to supply data to Congress for immigration quotas. One census collected every week shows the number of babies born. Using these figures, the Bureau sets up its large calculator at an exhibit, and every 20 seconds announces to the world that the millions of Americans have been increased, for example, by baby No. 118,972,331.

Marvelously minute is the record of a modern census. There is a man in Iowa who works at least forty-four hours every week underground operating an engine which hoists gypsum to the surface. Although his name is unknown, it would not be hard to locate him because he is employed, probably, by one of the two large gypsum mining companies out of five operating in Iowa.

It requires no hocus pocus magician to divulge information about the Iowa engineman because the Bureau of Census tells this and more about him in Volume IX, 14th Census of Mines and Quarries of the United States.

Another example: there were 3,426,861 people in California in 1920, of whom 1,613,270 were women, of whom 26,538 were Japanese women, of whom 1,950 live in San Francisco County, of whom those of voting age number 1,238, of whom 174 were illiterate, of whom 4 did not know their age.

Census Bureau Plans To Extend Service

Not content with counting men, women and children, where they work, whether they are in school and, if so, how long; not satisfied with tabulating the value of wheat grown and tons of manganese ore dug out of the ground; not resting even with summing up the business in hats and hammocks, shoes and sulphuric acid manufactured in the United States, the Census Bureau proposes to "complete the picture." To finish the portrait of the whole United States in figures it is necessary, the Bureau says, to have a census of distribution. That means an accounting of what is sold to the housewife over the grocery, drug and meat counters, and of what the wholesaler sells to the retailer.

Recently the Census Bureau released its experimental distribution surveys for which Baltimore served as the first laboratory specimen. The weavers of figures found that in Baltimore 283 people are required to support one neighborhood grocery; that Baltimoreans spend $456.72 a year in stores; that the department stores take the most; that Baltimore spends more on automobiles than on furnishing its homes and that in the average family purchasing budget food requires 31 per cent, clothing 20 per cent, and the family automobile comes next with 9 per cent. The same survey has been extended to ten other cities: Chicago, Atlanta, Denver, Fargo, North Dakota; Kansas City, Missouri; Providence, San Francisco, Seattle, Springfield, Illinois; and Syracuse, New York. Some day it will be extended to the whole nation.

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The Geography of The City of the Vatican

ALTHOUGH it is the smallest existing state with an international status, "The City of the Vatican" embraces within its limited boundaries the world's largest and one of its most impressive churches; many of its rarest and costliest art treasures and books; and has as its "capitol" the most extensive and probably the best-known palace in existence. In addition, the new state is ruled over by the Pope, to whom hundreds of millions of people in all parts of the world look as their spiritual leader.

The name, Vatican, is believed to have come from an old Etruscan settlement, Vaticum, on the right bank of the River Tiber. At any rate, in Roman days before the Christian era, this district was known as Ager Vaticanus, and as the years passed the name came to be attached specifically to Vatican Hill or Monte Vaticano. The region was not considered to be a portion of ancient Rome, but was recognized as a district apart from it.

Basilica Built over Reputed Burial Place of St. Peter

Between Vatican Hill and the river, a distance of perhaps a half mile, is a level area. It was there that Nero had his circus (stadium), in which St. Peter is said to have been put to death. The body of the Apostle is reputed to have been buried near the foot of Vatican Hill, and over the spot now rises the majestic Basilica of St. Peter, the world's largest and perhaps its most famous church.

The region of the Vatican—the tomb of St. Peter—began to play a part in the Catholic faith about 90 A.D., when a small oratory was built near by. But pagan influences were still in the ascendency in the general region and remained so even after Constantine built the first Basilica of St. Peter in 319. A little later, convents, chapels and churches began to spring up in the surrounding district, and it became definitely Christian.

The fine hill behind St. Peter's did not come into possession of the Church until the Middle Ages, when the Popes bought portions of its slopes and finally acquired the entire eminence.

Vatican Has Been Home of the Popes Since 1378

After the right bank of the Tiber took on a Christian character, and the tomb of St. Peter gained importance, a residence was built near the basilica and was occupied from time to time by the Popes. The pontiffs continued to live, however, in the Lateran Palace across both the river and the city from Vatican Hill.

St. Peter's and its neighboring buildings were pillaged by the Saracens in 847 and immediately afterward Pope Leo IV inclosed the Church and the Vatican property by a high, fortified wall. The Vatican then became the fortress citadel of the Popes, and on several occasions it was necessary to resist sieges there.

The Vatican buildings were added to, and by 1300 an extensive palace had arisen. Soon came the temporary removal of the Papacy to Avignon, France. During the seventy years of the exile the Vatican Palace fell into disrepair. Its restoration was begun when the Popes again took up their residence in Rome in 1378. After a few years the Vatican became the regular Papal residence and has remained such ever since.

The territory of the new City of the Vatican is to be only a little larger than

these conditions as far as the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico's narrowest area. Here the little port of Salina Cruz is connected by rail with Puerto Mexico.

The chief seaport of the southern Pacific coast is Manzanillo, shipping point for Guadalajara, with which it is connected by rail. Manzanillo is a large and important town with all modern improvements. Most of the chief ports of Mexico's Pacific coast are connected with San Francisco or Los Angeles by regular steamship lines, which have carried on a valuable commerce since the days before railroads. Few of these harbors are first class, though many have been improved by the building of breakwaters and the dredging of sand bars.

Wealthy Class Go to California for Holidays

The west coast of Mexico has always been thinly populated, due in part to reluctance of hill people to move down into the hot plains, which they regard as unhealthful. Since the opening up of the northern portion by the extension of the railway from Nogales population has greatly increased, and there is considerable commercial intercourse with the Pacific coast of the United States. Many of the wealthier class now spend holidays in California. Besides the native Mexicans there are in the towns merchants from Spain and Germany a few engineers from Japan, and a considerable Chinese population who act as truck-farmers, storekeepers, and laundrymen.

West coast climate in Mexico is hot the year round. There are two seasons, rainy and dry. The rainy season begins in June and ends in September. During the latter month, more especially at the approach of the fall equinox, violent storms occur, when winds from the Pacific lash the coast with violent fury. Such storms have been known to wreak enormous damage to crops and buildings.

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YAQUI INDIANS ALWAYS FIGURE IN MEXICAN REVOLUTIONS

Every Yaqui is a fighting man. The Mexican Government has long striven to pacify these Indians living on the west coast. Only in recent years have the authorities had any success in making the Yaqui turn from fighting to agriculture.

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Congress Accepts Samoan Islands, Which Have Been Under the American Flag 29 Years

TEN thousand brown Polynesian Americans have waited 29 years for the passage of the resolution which Congress recently approved when it accepted six Samoan islands.

Chiefs of the 10,000 Polynesians in 1900 and 1904 ceded their islands, comprising Eastern Samoa, to the United States. The Navy Department has governed the islands ever since. But not until this year did Congress actually accept the little green dots in the smiling South Seas.

Tutuila, 17 miles long and 5 miles wide, is the largest island of American Samoa. Tau, Ofu, Olosega, Swains, Anuu, and Rose are all smaller. Rose has no inhabitants, unless you count birds, but fresh water and food are stored there each year for the use of sailors who might be shipwrecked.

Pago Pago One of the Finest Harbors of the South Seas

The Samoan Islands are valuable to the United States because the harbor of Pago Pago on Tutuila is one of the finest in the South Seas. Western Samoa, once owned by Germany and now a mandate of New Zealand, has a much greater area, but it lacks the refuge for ships. American naval vessels that visited Australia a few years ago steamed through the broken side of the ancient Tutuila volcano and found safety in the cone of Pago Pago's harbor. At this place the United States maintains a radio station and coaling station.

Captain Harry Pidgeon, an American who sailed around the world alone in a boat he built himself, describes his arrival at Pago Pago and his experiences in the islands in a communication to the National Geographic Society as follows:

"It was 2:30 in the afternoon when I sighted Tutuila Island, and it looked small and far away. The sun had set before I came up with the east end of the island, but before the light failed I made out the headlands on either side of Pago Pago harbor. In the gathering gloom of night and driving before a rain squall, I sailed in, let the anchor go, and no one on shore knew I was there until the next day.

"When morning came I looked out on a landscape greener than any I had seen in the eastern islands. American Samoa has an abundance of rain; hence the fresh, green appearance of the place. I once asked an old resident if it rained every day in Samoa, and he replied that he had lived there twenty years and had no recollection of a day when it did not rain some time during the twenty-four hours. However, the rain comes in heavy showers, more often at night, with much sunshine during the day.

Men Must Have Tattooed "Pants"

"American Samoa is the only place that I visited in the South Seas where the native population is increasing. The people have come less in contact with Europeans, and their houses, clothing, and habits of life have changed less than in most of the islands. There is no opportunity there for the acquiring of land for plantations and the subsequent importation of diseased Asiatics for laborers.

"The natives of Tutuila Island still retain enough of their primitive arts and

the present Vatican grounds. It is slightly more than a half mile across from east to west, and slightly less than a half mile across from north to south. The new state thus covers about a quarter of a square mile, or, very roughly, in the neighborhood of 160 acres.

Museum and Library Occupy Many Rooms of the Vatican Palace

The Vatican Palace, which extends northward from St. Peter's, contains approximately 1,000 rooms. The outer walls of the buildings inclose more than 13 acres of ground; and the actual buildings, exclusive of interior courts, cover 7½ acres. Much of the palace was not intended to be a residence and has never been so used. Hundreds of the rooms are given over to art objects and constitute the Vatican Museum, housing one of the world's most remarkable collections. The Vatican Library, filling numerous other rooms, is also one of the outstanding libraries of the world. Only about 200 of the rooms are used by the Pope, his officials, guards, clerks and servants.

One of the small additions to the territory of the Vatican will probably extend the grounds on the southwest a hundred feet or so to an existing railway. Then a station, established just outside a gateway, will make it possible for diplomats accredited to the Vatican City and distinguished visitors to step directly onto soil of the new state.

Like some of the states of Germany, the new Vatican state has scattered fragments of territory under its sovereignty. One is the Cancelleria Palace, about a mile from the Vatican, in the heart of Rome. It was built in the fifteenth century from stones taken from the Colosseum, and is the residence of an important ecclesiastic, the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome.

Castel Gandolfo, Country Estate, May Become Vatican Territory

Most important of the scattered fragments is the Lateran Palace and the Church of St. John Lateran on the eastern edge of Rome. It was in this palace that the treaty recognizing the existence of the new state was signed. The existing Lateran Palace is relatively new, but on its site was the first home of the Popes, presented to them by Emperor Constantine, in 312, following his conversion to Christianity. Near by rose the Church of St. John Lateran. The present church structure is also relatively new, but by virtue of its predecessors on the same site it has a unique status, outranking even St. Peter's. It is the Cathedral of Rome and of the world, the mother church of the Catholic faith. In it all the Popes were crowned until, following the fall of the temporal power of the Papacy in 1870, the Popes confined themselves to the Vatican and St. Peter's.

A third bit of outside territory expected to be under the sovereignty of the new state is Castel Gandolfo, a country estate about 17 miles southeast of Rome in the Alban Hills. The estate consists of extensive grounds and a commodious castle overlooking beautiful Lake Albano. This region, "the Roman Switzerland," has been a resort country for Romans since the days when the early emperors had pleasure villas around the lake and its sister body of water, Lake Nemi. Popes of the middle ages used Castel Gandolfo for a summer residence, and it may be put to similar use again now that the settlement of the "Roman Question" has released the Pope from his self-imposed imprisonment in the Vatican.

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Friedrichshafen, the Zeppelin Nest

MANY reports of prospective dirigible flights are coming out of Germany; new flights to the United States, a possible flight around the Mediterranean, a trip around the world, and another trip planned for next year to the North Pole.

All such flights start from Friedrichshafen, Germany's Zeppelin nest.

Friedrichshafen, home of the *Graf Zeppelin*, was a little-known town in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg before the World War. The arrival of the royal family to spend the summer in their castle overlooking Lake Constance caused some excitement among its inhabitants, but nothing happened that would interest people living far from its main street.

The *Los Angeles* Was Built in Friedrichshafen

When the German people subscribed to the fund to build the Zeppelin factory in 1908, they handed Friedrichshafen the key to world fame. It was the attempted bombing of the Zeppelin works by the Allied aviators that first brought the town into the spotlight.

Four years ago, its name was again on the front pages of the press of the world when the *Los Angeles,* pride of the American Navy and a product of the Zeppelin factory, backed out of a Friedrichshafen hangar and pointed its nose toward Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Friedrichshafen normally has but 7,000 inhabitants. During the summer months this number is augmented by several thousand vacationists and "weekenders," some of whom go there to frolic on the beaches, while others enjoy the town's numerous public parks and shaded promenades.

There are but few interesting "sights" for sightseers in the town. The castle, set amid flowering gardens and groves of trees on the north end of the crescent-shaped cove around which the town is built, contains some fine stucco work. Incidentally the Schloss, as the castle is called by the natives, is also one of the town's oldest relics, being formerly a monastery which was founded in 1050.

While Horses Ride Through Bonfire, Their Riders Snatch the Ham

In the narrow streets of the old town on the opposite end of the crescent, the doorways of quaint, steep-gabled houses would make colorful backgrounds for the folk costumes that once adorned them, but Paris fashions now predominate.

While "weekenders" enliven Friedrichstrasse, Friedrichshafen's main street, the town is never fully aroused until the eve of June 24, Midsummer's Day. Special trains from neighboring cities and towns bring throngs to participate in the celebration of the birth of St. John the Baptist.

There is a street parade through the town which ends up in the suburbs where huge bonfires are lighted. Poles are erected on either side of the fires, tied together at the top with a rope from which prizes such as neckties, hams, pipes and sausages are suspended. The competitors, mounted on horses, must ride to the bonfire and, while the horses jump over it, snatch the prizes from overhead. The feast is concluded with a frolic in the dance halls and inns of the town.

Bulletin No. 5, April 8, 1929.

customs to be interesting. The principal social event during my stay at Pago Pago was a wedding feast, which was carried out with much ceremony and with the best dancing I have ever seen.

"The ceremonies seemed to be for the purpose of fixing the social standing of those concerned—a thing of which the Samoans are very jealous. In Tutuila Island a man cuts no figure in society unless he has his pants tattooed on.

"The Samoans have one of the strangest of strange foods, and they get that but once a year. The season came around while I was there, and I went out with a party of Samoans after palolos. The palolo is a worm that lives down in the coral reefs and comes to the surface once a year at a certain phase of the moon.

Samoans Eat Palolo Worms Raw and Wriggling

"It was the night of the twelfth of October when we took a boat and rowed down to the reef near the village of Utulei. At this particular reef the palolos would appear just as the moon rose over Mount Peoa, the Rainmaker.

"As the rising moon lit up the sea, the surface of the water was covered with wriggling, threadlike worms that gave out a pale-green phosphorescent light. All about, the natives in boats and canoes were scooping them up with improvised hand nets. They ate them raw and wriggling and put them in pails to take home. In about two hours the swarm was over.

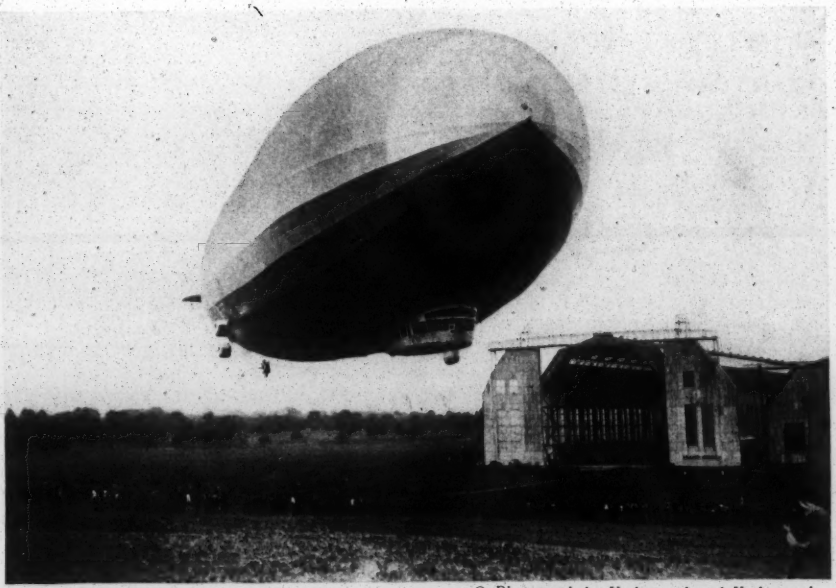
"The palolo spawns at this season. It breaks in two, and that part containing the eggs rises to the surface from the coral reef where it has developed."

Bulletin No. 4, April 8, 1929.

© *Photograph by H. Armstrong Roberts*

THE SAMOAN CLINGS TO HIS LAVA-LAVA

In the past, a sort of short skirt or kilt was worn by both men and women. Slight concessions in dress are made to-day when the natives are in Pago Pago or elsewhere in the presence of whites, but among themselves and in outlying districts they still wear this simple costume.



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THE *GRAF ZEPPELIN* MAKING A TEST FLIGHT AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN

This dirigible last year crossed the ocean to the United States and returned to its base at the German town near Lake Constance. Other extensive flights are planned for the *Graf Zeppelin* this spring and summer.

Geography never stands still. New customs displace old customs; new boundaries make maps out of date; governments, capitals, sources of products shift constantly. The Geographic News Bulletins report these changes and geographic influences which affect them.

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